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HISTORICAL
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HISTORICAL OUTLINES

FOR THE USE OF

STUDENTS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

BALTIMORE, MD.



COMPILED BY E. V. RICKER.



CUSHING & COMPANY,
BALTIMORE,

1897.

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HISTORICAL OUTLINES.

MAGNA CHARTA.

Conditions in England.

I. Political. (a) Absolute monarchy. (b) Relations of king and people.

II. Social. (a) Feudal system. (b) Religion.

1199. John becomes king.

War with France.

Cause. Claims of Arthur to throne.

Result. Loss of French territory, making the English more united.

Controversy with Pope Innocent III.

Death of Archbishop of Canterbury. Reginald elected by monks; De Gray appointed by John; Stephen Langton appointed by Innocent. Langton not allowed to enter England. John is excommunicated, 1209, and becomes a vassal of the Pope, 1212.

Controversy with the Barons.

Langton's influence. Barons rebel against John. Charter of Henry I, 1100. Reforms of Henry II, 1154.

1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede.

Provisions. Council of barons. Assessment of taxes. Imprisonment. Seizure of property.

Influence of Magna Charta on (a) English law. (b) American Constitution.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Council of Barons under Henry III.

Provisions of Oxford.

1265. Simon de Montfort's Parliament.

Its Composition. (a) Barons. (b) Bishops. (c) Two knights from each shire, two burgesses from each borough.

1295. Parliament established by Edward I.

Its Composition. (a) The king. (b) House of Lords and Clergy. (c) House of Commons.

Relations of king and people under Parliament.

House of Commons increases in power.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

*DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The Northmen. Voyages of Bjarni, Leif Ericsson.

"The World" in 1492.

Circumstances influencing Columbus. (a) Ideas of ancients concerning shape of earth. (b) Effect on Genoa of fall of Constantinople. (c) Need of water route to India. (d) Portuguese discoveries.

Attitude of Genoa, Portugal, England, Spain.

Voyages of Columbus.

1492. 1. Bahama Islands, Cuba and Hayti discovered.

Line of demarcation established.

2. *Colony founded on Hayti, 1493.*

3. *Caribbean Sea explored. South America discovered, 1498.*

1502. 4. Coasts of Honduras and Veragua explored.

*Statements are given embodying the central thought of a topic in a single sentence. The statement given here is for Columbus' last voyage, in order to bring this topic into the sixteenth century. The two topics above are to show the beginning of constitutional history.

Other Explorers.

John and Sebastian Cabot. East coast of North America.

Amerigo Vespucci. East coast of South America.

Da Gama. Water route to India, 1497.

Magellan's expedition sailed around the world.

Effect of these discoveries on Europe. (a) Increase of geographical knowledge. (b) Beginning of ocean commerce. (c) Important wars caused by the struggle for mastery in America.

GERMAN REFORMATION.

Early Reformers.

Wycliffe in England, 14th century.

Huss in Bohemia, 15th century.

Martin Luther.

Life at Wittenberg. Visit to Rome.

1517. *Luther opposes indulgences.*

"Ninety-five theses." Bull of excommunication burned.

1521. Diet at Worms.

Luther outlawed. Bible translated into German at Wartburg.

Other Diets.

(a) Spires. Lutheranism recognized, 1526. (b) Spires. Lutheranism checked. Protest of Lutherans, 1529. (c) Augsburg. Princes choose religion, 1555.

1648. Peace of Westphalia.

Religious liberty established.

Other Reformers.

Erasmus, Zwingli, Melancthon, Calvin.

Effect of Reformation on Teutonic and Latin nations compared.

Influence of Reformation.

Language. Literature. Learning. Love of independence.

REFORMATION IN ENGLAND.

Henry VIII.

Dispensation to marry Catharine of Aragon.
Attitude toward German Reformation.

Divorce of Catharine.

Anne Boleyn. Cardinal Wolsey. Thomas Cromwell. Divorce granted by Cranmer.

1534. Separation of Church of England from Church of Rome.

Act of Supremacy. Ritual prepared by Cranmer. Execution of More and Fisher. Translation of Bible. Henry excommunicated, 1535. Suppression of monasteries, 1536. The "Bloody Act," 1539. Effect of persecution.

1549. Protestantism is established by Edward VI.

Compare German and English Reformation. (a) Motives. (b) Loss of life. (c) Results.

REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Mary's reign, 1553-1558.

Lady Jane Grey. Catholicism restored. Influence of Spain. War with France.

Acts passed by Elizabeth.

Supremacy restored, 1559. Act of Uniformity. Thirty-nine Articles, 1563.

Religious classes.

(a) Church of England. (b) Catholics. (c) Puritans.

1587. *Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.*

1588. Defeat of the Invincible Armada.

Influence on reformation in Protestant Europe.

Close of the reign.

Conquest of Ireland completed. Revival of Parliamentary power. Elizabeth's policy and its results. Literature. Explorers—Drake, Raleigh.

REFORMATION IN FRANCE.

Francis I. 1515-1547.

Influence of Calvin. Attitude of Francis to Protestants.

Reformation under Henry II, Francis II. 1547. 1560.

Regency of Catherine de Medici. Party leaders—*Catholic*, Duke of Guise; *Huguenot*, King of Navarre. Strength of parties. Views of clergy, nobility, people. L' Hopital.

Religious wars, 1562-1598.

Massacre at Vassy, 1562. Peace favorable to Huguenots. Peace of St. Germain. Catherine's policy.

Charles IX. 1560-1574.

St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. Treaty of La Rochelle.

Henry III. 1574-1589.

Concessions to Huguenots. Holy League, 1576.

War of the three Henrys.

Henry III., Catholic. Henry, Duke of Guise, Catholic. Henry, King of Navarre, Huguenot. Personal motives involved. Assassination of Guise and Henry III.

House of Bourbon.

Henry IV. 1589-1610.

1598. *Edict of Nantes* established religious liberty. *Reformations compared* in Germany, England, France. (a) Time required to establish Protestantism. (b) Motives, other than religious, as factors.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

VIRGINIA—English.

Original extent. Raleigh's colonies. Plymouth and London Companies. Colony sent by Plymouth Company, 1607.

1607. Jamestown settled by London Co.

Object—to find gold. Provisions of Charter. Capt. John Smith. "The Starving Time." Charter of 1609. Cultivation of tobacco. House of Burgesses (first American legislative assembly), 1619. Slavery introduced, 1619. Royal province, 1624. Bacon's rebellion, 1676.

CANADA—French.

French claims based on voyages of Verrazano and Cartier.

Attempts at settlement.

Quebec, trading-post, 1540. Port Royal, 1562. Fort Caroline, 1564 (St. Augustine settled by Spaniards, 1565). Acadia, 1605.

1608. Quebec settled by Champlain.

Objects : (a) Control of fur trade. (b) Territory.
(c) Conversion of Indians. Government—its
elements of strength. Religion. Relations of
French to Indians. Growth of French territory.

NEW YORK—Dutch.

Voyage of Hudson, 1609.

Extent of New Netherlands.

1614. Trading-post built on Manhattan Island.

First colony sent 1623. Objects : Fur trade, territory.
Government. Religion. Patroons. New Sweden
annexed, 1655. Attitude of England and France
to New Netherlands. Transferred to Duke of
York, 1664. Government under the English.

MASSACHUSETTS—English.

Plymouth Colony.

Separatists and Puritans.

Scrooby congregation, 1608. Separatists in Hol-
land. Reasons for coming to America.

1620. Plymouth settled by Pilgrims under Carver.

Object : Religious liberty. Government. Reli-
gion. Growth of colony. Character of Pilgrim
Fathers. Their influence on American character.

Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Salem settled by Puritans under Endicott, 1628.

Boston settled by Puritans under Winthrop, 1630.

Government. Religion. Growth of colony.
Schools. Industries.

Compare religious tolerance in these colonies.
New England Confederacy, 1643-1684. Royal province, 1684.

Colonies united, 1692.
Government.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—English.

Grant to Gorges and Mason.

1627. Dover settled.
Objects: Fur trade, fishing.
Government. Religion.

Division of grant, 1631.
Gorges—part of Maine. Mason—New Hampshire.
Conditions for and against prosperity.

Union with Massachusetts, 1641.
Government.

CONNECTICUT—English.

Original Grant. Conflicting claims of Dutch and English.

Connecticut Colony.

1633. Plymouth Puritans settle Windsor.
Hartford settled, 1636. Object: Religious liberty.
First written constitution, 1639.

New Haven Colony.

English Puritans settle New Haven, 1638.
Object: Religious liberty. Compare government of these colonies.
Colonies united by charter of Charles II., 1662. Government.

MARYLAND—English.

George Culvert, Lord Baltimore. Member of Plymouth and London Companies. Grant by James I.—Avalon.

Cecilus Culvert, second Lord Baltimore. Grant by Charles I.—Maryland. Original extent. Present boundaries.

1634. St. Mary's settled.

Objects : Refuge for Catholics, territory.

Government. Religion. Wm. Claiborne. First Assembly, 1635.

Prosperity due to (a) Liberal charter. (b) Friendly relations with Indians. (c) Freedom of worship.

Protestant Government.

Toleration Act, 1649. Puritan settlement (Annapolis), 1649.

Royal province, 1692-1715.

Education—King William's School, 1696. Industries. Maryland Gazette, 1727. Baltimore Town, 1730. Mason and Dixon's Line, 1767. Last Lord Baltimore, Frederick.

RHODE ISLAND—English.

Roger Williams banished from Salem.

1636. Providence settled.

Object—to convert Indians.

Rhode Island Plantation settled, 1638.

Union of colonies, 1644. Government. Religion.

Compare religious liberty in Maryland and Rhode Island with the Puritan idea. First separation of church from state control.

DELAWARE—Swedish.

1638. Christina settled.

Object: Territory.

New Sweden annexed to New Netherlands, 1654.

Originally in Maryland grant. Granted to Duke of York, 1664. Sold to William Penn, 1681. Government. Religion.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

Bohemian Period, 1618-1621.

Causes: Bohemian revolt against Ferdinand. Ferdinand becomes Emperor of Germany, 1619. Frederick, Elector Palatine, becomes King of Bohemia.

Armies—Protestant Union, under Frederick. Catholic League, under Maximilian of Bavaria.

Battle of Prague, 1620.

Frederick defeated. Palatine given to Maximilian.

Danish Period, 1621-1630.

Rise of Tilly.

Armies—Protestant League, under Christian IV., of Denmark. Catholic League, under Tilly. Imperial, under Wallenstein.

Battle of Lutter, 1626.

Christian IV. defeated by Tilly. Protestant League broken up. Wallenstein deprived of command, 1630.

Swedish Period, 1630-1634.

Protestants appeal to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Battle of Leipzig, 1631.

Tilly defeated by Gustavus.

Battle of the Lech, 1632.

Tilly killed. Wallenstein recalled.

Battle of Lutzen, 1632.

Wallenstein defeated. Gustavus killed.

Wallenstein assassinated, 1634.

French Period, 1634-1648.

Armies—Imperial, under Ferdinand (son of the Emperor). Protestant, under Bernard of Saxe-Weimar.

Battle of Nördlingen, 1634.

Protestants defeated. French army joins Protestants.

Richelieu.

Influence and work in France. Foreign policy. War loses religious character.

Armies—French and Swedes. Germans and Spaniards.

1648. Peace of Westphalia.

Religious toleration established in Germany. Condition of Germany. "Balance of power."

ENGLISH COMMONWEALTH.

Reigns of James I. and Charles I., 1603-1649.

Divine right of kings. Civil liberty endangered. Petition of Right, 1628. Civil war, 1642-1645.

1649. Charles I. was beheaded.

The Commonwealth. 1649-1660. Puritan government. Oliver Cromwell. Increase of national credit. Cromwell's policy. His form of government. Richard Cromwell, 1658.

The Restoration. Charles II., 1660.

THE CAROLINAS—English.

Grant by Charles II.

1663. Albemarle colony organized.

First colony at Wilmington, 1665.

Charleston settled, 1670. Government—The "Grand Model." Religion.

Division into North and South Carolina, 1729. Government. Growth. Industries.

NEW JERSEY—English.

Grant to Berkeley and Carteret.

1664. Elizabeth was settled.

Government. Religion.

Division into East and West Jersey, 1676.

Bought by Quakers. Government.

Annexed to New York, 1702. Government.

PENNSYLVANIA—English.

Grant of Charles II. to William Penn.

First colony sent, 1681.

Object: Refuge for Quakers.

"Three Lower Counties" annexed, 1682.

1683. Philadelphia settled.

Its importance in colonial history. Government—"The Great Law." Religion. Dispute over southern boundary. Growth.

REIGN OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

Revolution of 1688.

Flight of James II. William and Mary invited to reign. Toleration Act, 1689.

1689. Bill of Rights.

Its provisions. Wars with Scotland, Ireland, France. Act of Settlement, 1701. Political importance of this reign.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

GEORGIA—English.

Grant of George II. to Oglethorpe.

1733. Savannah settled.

Object: Homes for poor debtors. Government. Religion. Industries. Royal province, 1752.

Growth checked by (a) Character of colonists. (b) Exclusion of rum and slaves. (c) Lack of self-government. (d) Lack of religious liberty.

Importance of Georgia as a barrier.

REIGN OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

War of Austrian Succession, 1740-1748.

“Pragmatic Sanction.” Maria Theresa opposed by Prussia, France and Bavaria. Prussia received part of Silesia. France joined Austria against Prussia. Prussia gained all of Silesia. Frederick as a ruler.

Seven Years' War, 1756-1763.

Austria aided by France and Russia. Prussia aided by England.

1757. Battle of Rossbach.

France and Russia withdraw. Silesia is annexed to Prussia, 1763.

Growth of Prussia in importance.

Prussia of to-day.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

Causes: Fisheries. Fur trade. Territory. European wars.

French, English, Spanish claims in North America.

Advantages:—to French; to English.

King William's War, 1689-1697.

Cause: War between William III. and Louis XIV.

Events: Indian invasions. Expedition against Quebec. Peace of Ryswick.

Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713.

Cause: War of Spanish Succession.

Events: Florida attacked. Acadia taken by English. Treaty of Utrecht.

King George's War, 1744-1748.

Cause: War of Austrian Succession.

Events: Louisberg taken by English. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (Louisberg restored to French).

Old French and Indian War, 1754-1763.

Cause: French and Virginian claims.

Importance of French forts—Du Quesne, Niagara, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Louisberg.

Events: Braddock's defeat. Louisberg and Fort Du Quesne taken by English. Forts Crown Point and Ticonderoga abandoned. Fall of Quebec, 1759.

1763. Treaty of Paris.

Results to France, England, Spain and the colonies.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Causes: Navigation Act, 1651. Laws concerning manufactures. Writs of Assistance. Stamp Act, 1765.

Events—1765-1774.

Stamp Act Congress. Tax on glass, paper, paints, tea, 1767. Boston massacre, 1770. Boston Port Bill, 1774. First Continental Congress.

Points of attack—Boston, Charleston, New York City, Hudson River, Philadelphia, the South. Importance of these points.

Movements near Boston, 1775-1776.

Lexington, Bunker Hill, Evacuation.

Result: English driven out of New England. American invasion of Canada, 1775 (failure). British attack on Charleston, 1776 (failure).

1776. Declaration of Independence.

Movements near New York City, 1776.

Battle of Long Island. Retreat across New Jersey. Trenton and Princeton.

Result: No gain on either side. Washington's position at Morristown protected both Philadelphia and the Hudson. British occupied New York.

Movements along the Hudson, 1777.

Burgoyne's invasion,

Ending in complete defeat at Saratoga.

Results: (a) Howe's plan of holding the Hudson was broken. (b) France assisted the Americans.

Movements near Philadelphia, 1777.

Howe's expedition up Chesapeake Bay. English take Philadelphia. Winter of 1776-1777.

Result: Loss of principal city to Americans.

1778. Treaty with France.

Result: English evacuate Philadelphia and hold only New York City.

Movements in the South, 1778-1781.

English gain Georgia and the Carolinas. Greene regains the Carolinas, except Charleston. Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown.

1783. Treaty of Paris.

Benjamin Franklin. Robert Morris. John Paul Jones. Benedict Arnold.

Maryland in the Revolution.

GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Condition of French people, 1789.

Feudal system. Classes. Ownership of land. Taxes. Parliament. Writs. Punishment. Government.

Condition of English people, 1789.

Power of people. Ownership of land. Taxes.
Punishment. Government.

Causes of Revolution.

(a) Writings of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau.
(b) Despotism of preceding reigns. (c) Unjust
taxes. (d) Public debt.

Influence of English and American example.

Finances under Turgot and Necker.

Convention of Notables.

1789. States General—National Assembly.

Constitutional monarchy demanded. Declaration
of Rights of Man. Bastille destroyed. Emigra-
tion of nobles. Constitution ratified, 1790. Mira-
beau. Rise of Jacobins. Flight of Louis XVI.

1791. Legislative Assembly.

Its parties. Declaration of war against Austria. Mas-
sacre of Swiss guards. Louis XVI. imprisoned,
1792.

1792. National Convention.

Its parties. Danton. Republic declared, 1792. Louis
XVI. beheaded, 1793. Alliance of foreign powers
against the republic. Committee of Public Safety.
Marat. Arrest of Girondists.

1793. Reign of Terror.

Charlotte Corday assassinated Marat. Marie
Antoinette executed, 1793. Worship of Reason.
Danton guillotined, 1794. Execution of Robes-
pierre. Reaction. Constitution of 1795.

1795. The Directory.

Compare American and French revolutions. Influence of the French Revolution upon Europe.

WASHINGTON.

Early Life, 1732-1775.

Education. Surveyor. Old French and Indian war.

Public Life, 1775-1797.

Commander-in-Chief of Continental army. Influence on army. Work in the War of Independence. President Federal Convention, 1787. President United States, 1789-1797.

1799. Death at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

Eulogy by John Richard Green.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.

Early Life, 1769-1795.

Education. Siege of Toulon. Royalist insurrection in Paris.

Public Life, 1795-1815.

Conquest of Italy. Expedition to Egypt. First Consul, 1799.

1804. Bonaparte becomes Emperor of France.

Code Napoleon. Austrian campaign. Austerlitz, 1805. Reconstruction of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Prussian campaign. Jena and Auerstädt, 1806. Russian campaign. Moscow, 1812. Coalition of England, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria. Leipsic, 1813. Abdication and exile to Elba, 1814.

The Hundred Days.

Waterloo, 1815. Exiled to St. Helena, 1815.

Influence on France ; on Europe.

Second and Third French Revolutions.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Events preceding Monroe's administration. Washington becomes national capital, 1800. Purchase of Louisiana, 1803. Oregon territory explored, 1804. War of 1812. Purchase of Florida, 1819.

1823. Monroe Doctrine proclaimed.

Its application in (a) Mexico. (b) Venezuela.

MEXICAN WAR.

Causes: Annexation and boundary of Texas. Occupation of disputed territory by United States troops.

Events: War declared, 1846. Scott ordered to Mexico. Fall of City of Mexico, 1847.

1848. Treaty signed.

Results: (a) Boundaries established. (b) California and New Mexico bought. (c) Settlement of West.

CIVIL WAR.

Causes :

Doctrine of state sovereignty. Slavery.

Advantages on each side in war.

Events preceding 1861.

Missouri compromise, 1820. Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854. Election of Lincoln, 1860. Secession of South Carolina, 1860. Formation of Southern Confederacy, 1861.

1861.

Attack on Fort Sumter.

Bull Run.

Union plans for the war: (a) To blockade Southern ports. (b) To take Richmond. (c) To open the Mississippi. (d) To break Confederate line in the West and cross to the Atlantic.

1862.

Results of Union plans:

1. Battle of Hampton Roads to break blockade. Its importance in naval warfare. 2. Peninsular campaign. Northern attack on Richmond. Seven days' battles. Failure.

3. Loss of Fort Donelson placed Kentucky and Tennessee in possession of Union forces. Battle of Shiloh opened Mississippi as far down as Vicksburg. Battle of New Orleans opened all of Mississippi, except between Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Lee advanced into Maryland, fought at Antietam, retired to Virginia.

Burnside advanced into Virginia, fought at Fredericksburg, fell back toward Washington.

1863.

Emancipation proclamation changes character of war.

Hooker advanced toward Richmond, fought at Chancellorsville, retired across the Rappahannock.

Lee advanced toward Harrisburg, lost at Gettysburg, fell back into Virginia.

Grant forced Vicksburg and Port Hudson to surrender.

Results: (a) Mississippi in possession of Union forces. (b) Loss of supplies to Confederacy.

1864.

Union plans:

- (a) Grant to force Lee to surrender Richmond.
- (b) Sherman to cross to the Atlantic from the West.

Events: Grant fought battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor and besieged Petersburg. Sherman took Atlanta and Savannah.

1865.

Grant took Petersburg and Richmond.

1865. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

Military government. Representatives from seceded states admitted to Congress, 1871. Alabama claims.

Maryland in the Civil War.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Government previous to the Thirty Years' War. Loss of representation after it. Attempt at unity by Joseph II. Effect of Declaration of Rights of Man.

Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.

Dissolution of the old Empire, 1806.

Congress of Vienna, 1815.

Germanic Confederation. Permanent Parliament. Constitutions promised.*

Effect of French revolution of 1848.

Peace of Prague, 1866.

North German Confederation under Prussia. Austria excluded.

Franco-Prussian War.

1871. North and South Germany united
with King of Prussia as Emperor.
Influence of Bismarck.

GROWTH OF LIBERTY IN ENGLAND.

Original representation in Parliament.

Rotten boroughs. Influence of Cobbett.

Reform Bill, 1832.

Results: Rotten boroughs abolished. Extended
franchise. New boroughs. People's Charter.

Second Reform Bill, 1867.

1884. Third Reform Bill.

Influence of Gladstone.

People's Parliament, 1886.

OTHER EVENTS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Fulton's steamboat, 1807.

First steam railroad in America, 1830.

McCormick's reaper, 1834.

Electric telegraph, 1844.

Use of ether, 1845.

Sewing machine, 1846.

Atlantic cable, 1866. Its effect on relations of nations.

Purchase of Alaska, 1867.

Pacific railroad completed, 1869. Its effect on (a)
Commerce with Asia. (b) Growth of the West.
(c) Relation of western to eastern States.

Bell telephone, 1876.

Edison phonograph, 1878.

Settlement of Oklahoma, 1889.

World's Parliament of Religions, 1893.

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